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Because She Wanted to Go With Her Mamma to

**CHICAGO**

ON THE

**MONON ROUTE**

CHICAGO INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE RAILROAD

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This Company issues the most Attractive, Simple and easily sold form of whole life policies, besides writing everything good in Endowment and other forms of Life Insurance.

The Company has \$200,000 in Securities deposited with State Treasurer for the benefit of all Policyholders. All claims paid promptly upon receipt and approval of proof of death.

REMEMBER YOUR OWN FAULTS.

In speaking of a person's faults, Pray don't forget your own; Remember, those with homes of glass Should seldom throw a stone; If we have nothing else to do Than talk of those who sin, 'Tis better to commence at home, And from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man Until he's fairly tried; Should we not like his company, We know the world is wide. Some may have faults—and who has not? The old as well as young? Perhaps we may, for aught we know, Have fifty to their one.

I'll tell you of a better plan, And find it works full well, To try my own defects to cure Ere others' faults I tell; And though I sometimes hope to be No worse than some I know, My own shortcomings bid me let The faults of others go.

Then let us all when we begin To slander friend or foe Think of the harm one word may do To those we little know. Remember—curse sometimes, like Our chickens—"roost at home?" Don't speak of others' faults until We have none of our own.

CHAFF.

During the civil war the Ninetieth Illinois Volunteers, generally known as the Irish Legion, carried the Irish flag through twenty-seven engagements, till only a strip of green silk was left. Col. Lonergan obtained possession of the coveted bit of green after the war and has preserved it lovingly and carefully ever since. He presented it a few days ago to Major O'Connor, the senior surviving officer of the Legion, who carried the precious trophy home with him to Chicago, where it will become the property of the remaining members of the Irish Legion Club in Chicago. What remains of it now is barely two inches square, but when it floated over the heads of the brave boys who carried it to victory or death it floated graceful and long in the welcome breeze as it caught the first glimpse of the rising sun or bade adieu to its last rays in the evening hour.

We are told by the Chicago Chronicle that the most lonely high lands of our national territory are the sparsely wooded Sierras of Western New Mexico. "The clank of the woodcutter's ax echoes through the steepest glens of the European Alps and Southern Alleghany, but in the Sierra Mesilla, west of El Paso, there are valleys where the moan of the wind in the branches of the rock pines is the only sound heard for days together. A kind of marmot is the only inhabitant of these solitudes and rarely leaves its burrows before noon. Birds are extremely rare, though a silent vulture now and then floats across the sky on its way to the cave labyrinth of the Gila river."

Madame Pegard has been given the title of Chevalier in the Legion of Honor by the French Government. To the enterprise and intelligence of Mme. Pegard is due the woman's palace at the Exposition. Few women have received this favored title, and women the world over will rejoice to see one of their sisters so honored.

In Kansas City last week, while grading for clay in a brick yard, the men came across the bones and tusks of an elephant twice the size of the present India giant, known as the mammoth mammal of the glacial period. There are sufficient remains of this extinct animal found in Northern Asia and Europe to afford a valuable supply of fossil ivory.

Thomas Nelson Page has stirred up the vials of wrath of Newport's rich class by terming them "gilded imitators of foreign fashionable life, living in a ditch of profligacy." The flattery which the preacher of a certain Protestant church pours into the ears of his rich congregation is punctured by his sharp criticism, and the pharisaism of the man who preaches the gospel of sycophancy and coquetry touched up in good style. People of wealth who are "married and remarried" don't want their moral ulcers laid bare so mercilessly as Mr. Page has done. The caustic and altogether healthy and sound denunciation of Newport's poisoned home atmosphere is as unique and honest as it is rare.

Many miracles have been wrought by the good St. Anne de Beaupre, seventeen

miles from Quebec. July 26 is the feast of St. Anne and every year the day is celebrated with pontifical high mass, processions and benediction. Hymns are sung, prayers chanted aloud, and most marvellous cures follow.

The desire to form an international tongue has led Leon Bolak, of France, to invent what he pleases to call the Blue language, so named from the firmament which embraces the whole world. He finds it an appropriate name for the new language, which will place all the nations of the world in communication-making of them, by a common tongue, one people. Its spelling is phonetic and its construction easily understood.

The Marquess of Londonderry, Postmaster General of London, has recently defined "esq" as being the title suitable to all men who are "not evidently laborers, personal servants or tradesmen." At this rate the rich merchants and storekeepers can not lay claim to the title, and yet the richer they become the more anxious they are to pass over into a country where social etiquette forbids them the prefix of an ordinary gentleman.

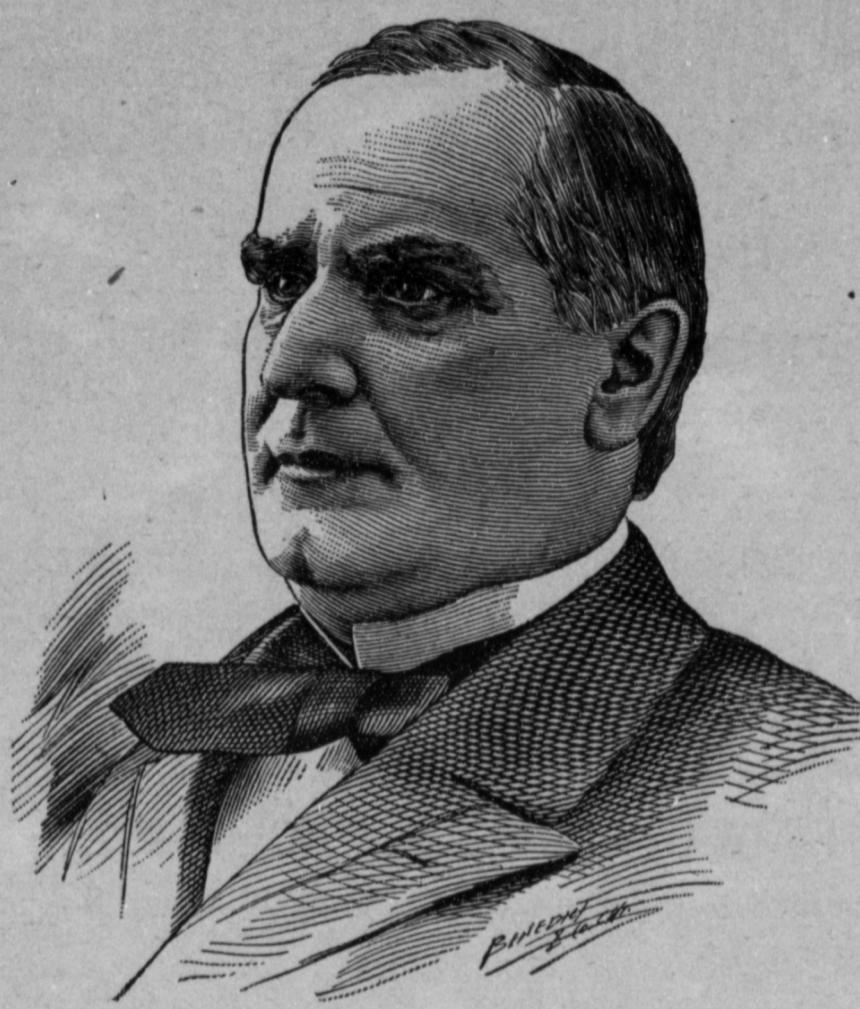
Mrs. M. L. Lake, Third Vice President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, utters a warning cry to the American women against the use of intoxicating beverages. Mrs. Lake is a handsome woman of strong character and was in Kentucky for two weeks during the early part of June this year. She addressed the alumnae of Loretto's institution on June 11 and visited other academies in central parts of the State at that time. Here remarks are eloquent and original.

Money that could be spent usefully for home decoration or for charities is wasted every day by women, both old and young, for cosmetics, skin lotions and wrinkle chasers, when plenty of soap and water and frequent immersions in the tub are all that is needed for a good complexion. Clotted pores and greasy skins will in time correct themselves by the plentiful use of water for both the outer and inner economy. Pretty hands, nails and ears will result from this devotion to water and plain, good soap. Those women long past life's meridian who possess fine, clear complexions will, if asked as to the cause of their good luck, tell us that they are living exponents of the good results of frequent bathing.

The oldest newspaper in the world is the Pekin Gazette. It was established in the year 941 A. D. and has been published regularly since 1351. For many years an English translation of the more important documents have been furnished the Gazette for the English speaking population. This was deemed necessary because of its being the formal record of all important ordinances, ceremonies, opinions and transactions of the Chinese Government.

The Shah of Persia, visiting at the Paris Exposition, has returned home with a ship laden with American products, embracing automobiles, bicycles, windmills, telephones, a private railroad car and twelve poodle dogs. He has chosen the bicycles for his body guard. He tried long and patiently the different makes of wheel, from England, France and Germany, but decided that he liked best those of American manufacture and style and surprised the firm by buying out the whole stock. Ten American washing machines and the same number of launches, twenty baby carriages made in our country and three American motor cars. He was extremely princely in his purchases and decidedly complimentary to American skill and manufactures.

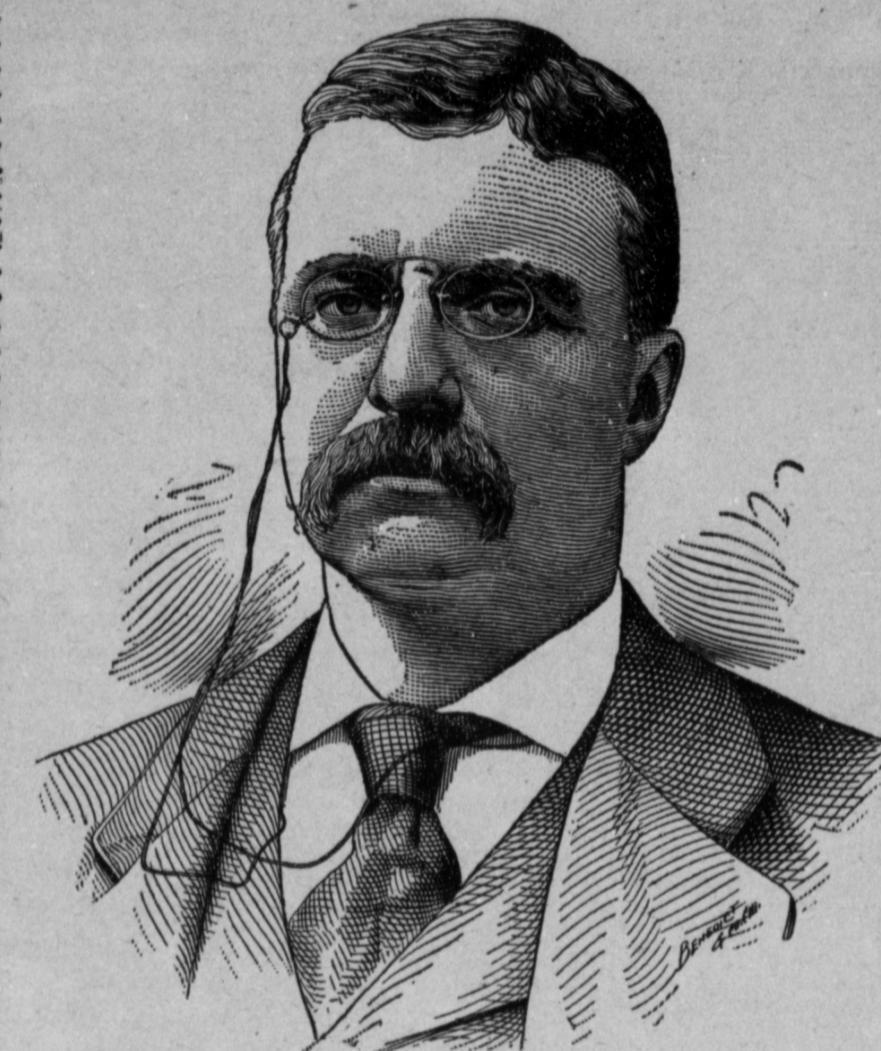
They have been seven Presidents since the French republic was founded in 1871. Each election term is seven years, but so far only one, M. Jules Grévy, has served the full term. The President who had the shortest term of office was M. Camille-Perier, elected in June, 1894, after the assassination of President Carnot, who ruled only six months, having resigned his office. The present President, Emile Loubet, was elected in February, 1899, on the sudden death of President Faure. In the early days of his political career, before the highest honor within reach of his countrymen had been conferred upon him, M. Carnot, who ruled only six months, having resigned his office. The present President, Emile Loubet, was elected in February, 1899, on the sudden death of President Faure. In the early days of his political career, before the highest honor within reach of his countrymen had been conferred upon him, M. Carnot, who ruled only six months, having resigned his office. 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# McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT

\* \* \* \* \*

## Prosperity At Home. Prestige Abroad.



# VOTE FOR FOUR YEARS MORE OF GOOD TIMES!

## Civil Liberty Platform.

First—The Republican party of Kentucky, in convention assembled, is confronted with a special and extraordinary duty in the election of a Governor of this Commonwealth in November next. This convention has been called for the purpose of presenting to the people a candidate for that office. The events of the past twelve months draw together all the friends of social order and civil liberty. Officials elected by the people at the polls have been denied their offices and the people of Kentucky deprived of the right of choosing their State officials. Republican members of the Legislature were unlawfully unseated, the city of Louisville deprived of the right to any part in the conduct of the Government, the counties of Johnson, Magoffin and Martin have been denied all voice in the choice of our officers, and the courts declare that the only remedy for such invasion of personal liberty rests with the people at the polls.

We declare that the only government is self-government. We declare that in this State all men must be free and equal and that the will of the people must be the supreme law of the State.

We demand for each child a free school, but we deny that education or accumulated property alone confers the right of suffrage. The first duty of Kentucky citizenship is to repeal the Goebel election law, which is the source and continuing strength of the wrongs done in this State.

A vote of confidence next No-

ember in men who are all usurpers of office and who have for a year past been acting together to thwart the declared will of the people will be accepted as a vote of confidence in the election law that is a blot on our statute book. The Goebel law must be abolished or republican institutions must be surrendered.

This convention invites all friends of civil liberty and social order to unite with the Republicans of Kentucky in securing the repeal of the Goebel election law and the preservation of the liberties of the people.

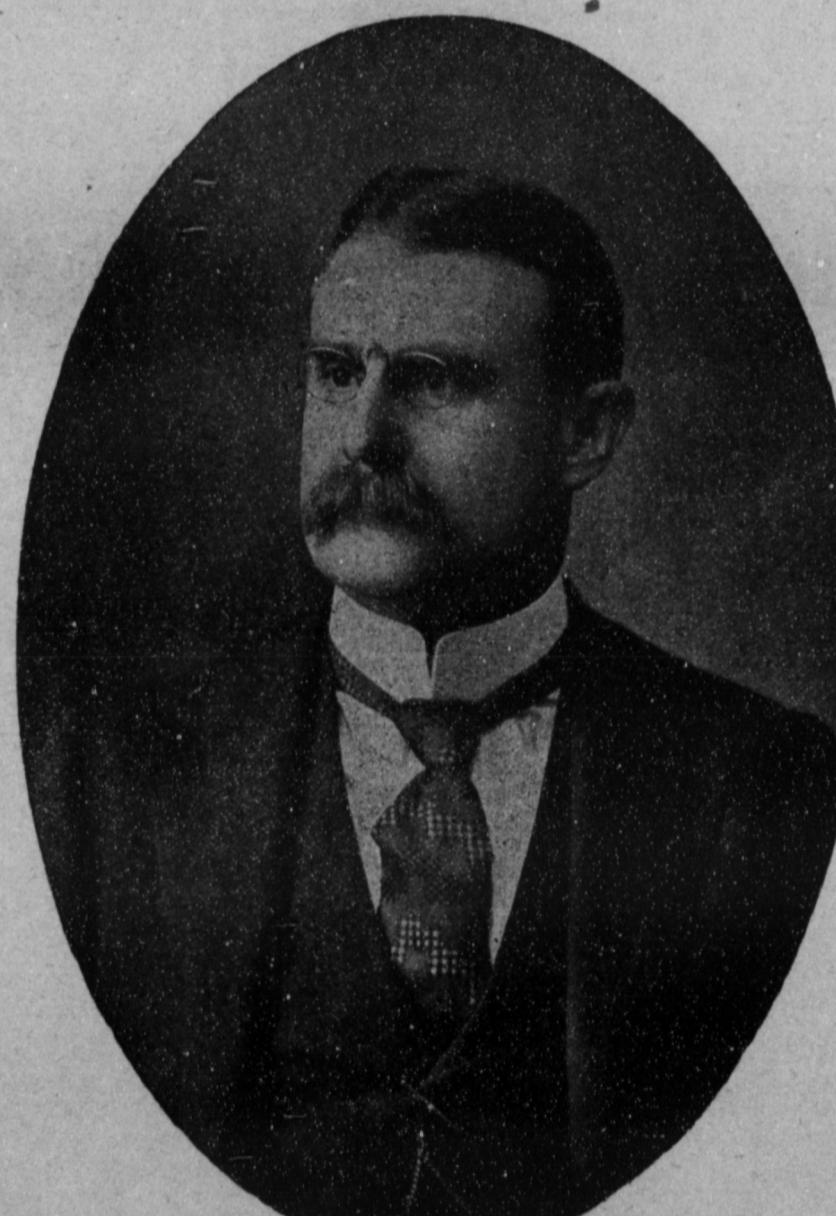
We congratulate the Republican party on the efforts made by Gov. Taylor and his co-officials to secure this right to the people, and thereby prevent the state from having as officers men defeated at the polls.

Second—We indorse the action of the Republican national convention held in the city of Philadelphia last month and the nominations of President McKinley and Governor Roosevelt.

Third—We desire to express our indignation at the inhuman massacre of our fellow-citizens in China and give voice hereby to our sympathy for the relatives of those so foully murdered and express appreciation of the courage of American sailors, marines and soldiers now engaged in protecting American citizens in that country.

We urge upon the National Administration that every effort be made to protect the lives and property of American citizens now in such imminent peril.

Civil Liberty and Popular Government the paramount issue in Kentucky.



JOHN W. YERKES.

Republican candidate for Governor of Kentucky, stands for the enactment of an honest election law. Workingmen above all others are interested in an election law that will guarantee a free ballot and a fair count.



HARVEY S. IRWIN.

Republican nominee for Congress in Fifth district. His vote will be cast for sound money and protection to American labor.

## Tammany and the Ice Trust.

### DEMOCRATIC OFFICIALS THE STOCK-HOLDERS.

Who compose this monopoly? Among its stockholders were the following Democratic officeholders and politicians, a few of whom may have disposed of their stock on account of the exposure of the infamies of the organization:

Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor—10,175 shares.

Augustus Van Wyck, brother of Mayor, Democratic candidate for Governor, 1898; New York member Kansas City Platform Committee—7,000 shares.

J. Sergeant Cram, Dock Commissioner. Charles F. Murphy, Dock Commissioner.

John Whalen, Corporation Counsel, Delegate to Kansas City Convention.

H. S. Kearny, Commissioner Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies.

George V. Brainerd, Park Commissioner, Brooklyn.

Randolph Guggenheim, President of Council.

Joseph E. Newberger, Judge General Sessions.

Martin T. McMahon, Judge General Sessions.

Rufus B. Cowing, Judge General Sessions.

Among the other members of the judiciary either of the Court of General Sessions or of the Supreme Court whose names were found on the register of stockholders were the following Democratic Judges:

George C. Barrett. George L. Ingraham. James Fitzgerald. H. A. Gildersleeve. Edgar L. Fursman and Edward Patterson.

### DEMOCRATIC "BOSSSES" IN THE TRUST.

But more illustrious names than theirs are to follow. Richard Croker, the Democratic "Boss," who led the New York delegation in the Kansas City Convention and deputed Augustus Van Wyck to act as a member of the Platform Committee, is down for one thousand shares, and the names of several members of his family also appear on the list of stockholders, indicating that his presents to them do not all consist of "bull pugs" at \$4,000 apiece. John F. Carroll, the deputy boss, who acts in Croker's absence, and who was also one of the delegates to the Kansas City Convention, is down for 10,250 shares. A good deal of ice is brought from the rivers of Maine, which were visited by Mayor Van Wyck and John F. Carroll some weeks ago, with an eye to business, and on the list of stockholders of the Ice Trust it was not surprising to find the illustrious name of Arthur Sewall, of Bath, who was one of the tails to Bryan's kite four years ago. The names of two Democratic ex-mayors of New York—Hugh J. Grant and Thomas F. Gilroy—were found on the same list.

Civil Liberty and Popular Government the paramount issue in Kentucky.

## KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

Devoted to the Moral and Social Advancement of all Irish Americans.

WILLIAM M. HIGGINS, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. SINGLE COPY, 5c.

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Address all Correspondence to the KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN, 326 West Green Street



LOUISVILLE, KY. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1900.

## LABOR DAY.

Next Monday is Labor day and will be observed generally everywhere in this country, as it should. The establishment of this day by law and its acceptance and recognition is an evidence of the elevation of the dignity and respect for labor, not so long ago regarded as menial and degrading, that too many workingmen fail to appreciate, just as they do many other rights, privileges, advantages and blessings that working people are accorded in no other country than the United States. To those who understand the conditions of labor, the contempt with which working people are regarded, the injustice to which they are subjected in other countries, and who are also aware of the reproach and oppression heaped upon labor even in parts of this country up to a quarter of a century ago, Labor day is honored and celebrated for what it represents—the elevation of labor from a brand of ignominy and servitude to a sphere of honor and usefulness, fully recognized as such by all but the ignorant snobs.

Labor day should be hailed with delight and pride by every American workingman, and where possible he should join with his fellows in celebrating it, thus manifesting to the public his honor for his craft, appreciation of all it represents and to give evidence of the spirit of unity and harmony among workingmen in furthering by legal and peaceful co-operation their interests, protecting their rights and bettering the condition of labor generally. As they have by their unions, through legislation, conference and united strength, reduced the hours of labor, advanced and maintained wages, bettered the conditions and facilities of many crafts, enforced the right of workingmen to a hearing in all that concerns them, they yet recognize that too many of their fellows are yet subjected to long hours, insufficient pay and oppressive and degrading conditions, that blight them and their families, conditions which it is the purpose of all workingmen to persist in an effort to improve.

The American workingman, like everything else, is distinctively American, noted for his respect for law and order, ambition and energy, thorough and effective organization, practical and progressive results. Though there have been occasions when lawlessness and violence have marred this record, they were the exception, and resulted from employer and workmen alike, for the time being, departing from the American rule and seeking to enforce foreign theories, and, indeed, where the controlling elements were foreigners, yet unimbed with the spirit of fairness and reason of the American, or if Americans, of that class who would establish in this country the foreign notions of "master and man," or the socialistic theory of other countries.

Where the employers and workmen have followed the true principles of organized labor and conducted their contentions according to the American rule, rather than sentimental theory, their conduct has been peaceful, results favorable to both employer and workman, and a feeling of mutual respect and harmony of interest has been instilled that draws together and unites in friendliness the employer and his workmen—a condition that elevates labor to a full recognition of its rights with capital, but only in this country does that condition exist. The American workman leads the workmen of the world, not only in his morality, behavior, efficiency, in

or intention to violate his parole by carrying out the suggestion. Yet he was convicted, Lord Roberts approved the finding of the court and a few hours after the young Lieutenant was taken out and shot. Others have been arrested, their lands confiscated and they sentenced to imprisonment or deported in the same way, by detectives with trumped up or at least exaggerated charges, and doubtless hundreds more will be if the murderous system is continued.

To every one who knows of England's mode of governing her "conquered provinces" this is neither new nor astonishing. It is peculiarly the British way in every clime and with every people over whom she has obtained control. It is the same cruel policy under which the people of Boston were shot down, Gen. Lee hanged and Washington and all other American patriots would have been summarily dealt with if captured; the same policy that marked her "civilizing" rule in Ireland, India, Australia and everywhere else where not restrained by fear of interference from other nations.

It is not wonderful that England finds it difficult to pacify the Boers, even after conquering them, and as they are not the kind of people to be terrorized into submission, the effect of such duplicity and barbarity, under which their surrender is only taken advantage of to make them victims of scheming officials and liable to arrest, imprisonment, robbery and death, they are taking the chances, and despite martial law and patrols, they are deserting their homes, making their way to the Boer camps of the west and north to join Botha, Delarey and Dewet to fight for their lives.

These Generals, supposed to be hunted fugitives, penned up with a few followers in the mountains, have assumed the aggressive in command of thousands of men, have turned upon and defeated the British troops that have been pursuing them for weeks, and Gen. Roberts has left Pretoria to assume command in the field in an effort to subdue them.

The Boer war, if it was, as reported from London, virtually at an end except guerrilla bands, has been renewed with vigor and a fresh force, with the prospect that a decisive blow by the united Boer force may undo all that has been accomplished and compel Gen. Roberts to abandon his advance positions; for a Boer victory would soon be followed by the general revolt of the oppressed burghers that would likely overwhelm and drive from the country the invaders. And if this should occur British duplicity and cruelty, as exhibited in the Cordua and other cases, would be to blame for it.

England's career of treachery and cruelty must end some day, and it is such heroic people as the Boers, whose endurance and bravery strike the blow that crushes the hitherto invincible tyrant. And so mote it be.

Michael Davitt has written a spirited defense of the Boers, as also a noble vindication of the Irish Brigade, which is fighting on the side of honor and patriotism against brutality and despotism. Among the charges which he refutes he says that "the Irish Brigade has never attacked or injured a wounded Englishman on the battlefield. The British did attack and kill several wounded Boers at Elandslaagte, when Judge Koch and Dr. Coster were stripped of their clothes and robbed of their money after being wounded." Many tales fresh from the scene of carnage will be told after the close of the Boer war that will show the malignity and brutality of the "flower of the British army."

In Chicago women appear on the streets, in carriages and on street cars hatless. The torrid weather has brought out a few evidences of common sense, very comforting at this time or any other. The shirt waist fad for men will no doubt by this time next year be on a strong basis, and men will no longer deem

it necessary to be arrayed in a hot, lined cloth coat or even a linen one, while fancy striped, cool-looking and cool-feeling shirts can be worn without this accessory. Men are slower to adopt a new style than women, but this late fashion will not be long gaining a footing when the thermometer thinks nothing of climbing up to 95° in the shade.

Though the Chinaman does not wish Christianity to take the place of Confucianism, yet is he an ardent lover of education. It is safe to say that no other people are so generally and so well educated as the Chinese. Every boy is compelled by law to attend school a certain period of the year. Among the coolie classes scarcely an individual can be found who can not read and write fluently.

The latest Washington dispatches indicate that the United States will support Russia's Chinese policy. For the present it finds itself side by side with Russia, whose earnestness can not be questioned. The object in view is to bring about a cessation of hostilities and secure the protection of foreign life and property.

For those merchants whose advertisements appear in this issue we ask kind consideration when making purchases, and take this occasion to thank them for their liberal patronage.

The Kentucky Irish American takes this occasion to congratulate employers and employees upon the pleasant relations that have existed between them since last Labor day. May they continue.

Bishop Turner, of the African M. E. church, has declared for Bryan.

## SOCIETY.

Peter Gramig is visiting friends in the country.

Miss Jessie McGee, of Burkesville, visited here this week.

Miss Lydia Kelly is visiting Miss Sallie Cooke at Pleasure Ridge Park.

James R. Wright was among those registered at West Baden this week.

Miss Alice Hickey will arrive home next week from Niagara Falls and New York.

Miss Mayme Cook has returned home after a pleasant visit to relatives in Cincinnati.

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T. J. WATHEN,  
ICE CREAM FACTORY, CREAMERY AND BAKERY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Pure Vanilla, 50c to 75c Per Gallon.

Bricks, Four Flavors, Also Euchre, \$1.00 Per Gallon.

Capacity Fifteen Hundred Gallons Per Day.

GOODS SHIPPED AS FAR AS 200 MILES.

629 EIGHTH STREET. TELEPHONES 2144 and 2588.

RUDOLPH & BAUER  
CONFECTIONERS.

234 WEST MARKET ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.

the city Monday upon his annual vacation. He is accompanied by his most estimable wife.

Mrs. Allen Shea and children, who have been visiting relatives at Lexington for the past two weeks, will return tomorrow.

Noble Dilday, the well known insurance man, is another Louisvillian who is enjoying a vacation at the Indiana Carlsbad.

Tom Dolan, the popular President of Division 1, is now the father of a full house, which beats any four of kind in the West End.

Miss Helen T. Boyle and Mrs. Margaret McGrath, of Worcester, Mass., are visiting their uncle, Owen Keiran, of 803 Port street.

Miss Ora Magruder returned home Sunday from Lebanon Junction, where she had been visiting relatives for the past month.

Miss Emma Hoerr left last Sunday for Chicago, where she will spend a few weeks with friends and her brother, Ernest Hoerr.

Miss Mayme Higgins has returned home after a pleasant visit to relatives in Cincinnati.

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John A. Vetter,  
321 FOURTH AVENUE.  
Haberdasher and Shirt Maker.

FRANK A. BROHM, JR.

MURRAY BAILEY.

Kentucky  
Irish-Americans

in search of reliable furniture, good treatment and right prices will do well to give us a trial. We handle everything from a Kitchen Chair to an elegant Bedroom Suite, and every article is marked in plain, everyday figures. We make the popular "Jefferson" Sofa Bed, and have the exclusive sale of the "Wonder" Extension Table that carries its leaves; also the famous "Royal" Mantel Folding Bed that we send home on sixty days' approval, and refund money if in any respect unsatisfactory.



## PHONOGRAFS.

We are headquarters for GENUINE EDISON PHONOGRAFS, RECORDS and SUPPLIES. All genuine Phonographs and Records bear the trade mark and signature of Thomas A. Edison. We have the largest stock of Phonographs and Records in the South.

Phonographs \$10 to \$75.  
Records \$5 per Dozen.

RAV PHONOGRAPH COMPANY,  
623 Fourth Ave., Louisville, Ky.  
TEL. 2908.

H. FORMAN  
TAILOR.

870 Sixth Street, Bet. Chestnut and Broadway.

Suits Made to Order.

FIT AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.  
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Cleaning, repairing and altering a specialty.

TELEPHONE 3534.

CALL  
GRAESER & FOWLER'S  
FALLS CITY

PRIVATE AMBULANCE

For moving sick, injured, wounded or disabled. Contagious diseases forbidden in this ambulance.

809-811 FLOYD ST.  
Near City Hospital.

ALBERT J. RICHARDS,  
EUGLID STABLE

652-654 West Jefferson Street.

LIVERY, SALE  
AND  
BOARDING STABLE.

Accommodations for sale horses. Special attention given to boarding horses. Telephone 928.

J. P. CURTIN

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT.  
Insurance Adjusted for Property Owners.  
737 SIXTH STREET.

Fine Old Kentucky Whiskies a Specialty.  
Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

The Antelope

344 Third Street.

GEORGE J. SHEA, Prop.

Imported and Domestic Beers on draught. Telephone 1575—ring 2.

ROXY



## IRELAND.

Record of the Most Important of the Recent Events Cited From Exchanges.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Major Edmund J. Dease to be a Resident Magistrate for the county of Tipperary. District Inspector Lowndes, of Woodford, County Galway, has been transferred to the charge of the Ballinasloe district.

Joseph Kavanagh declares the extension of the city of Dublin will be one of the grandest things that has happened in his history.

The Tipperary County Council protests vigorously against the action of the Local Government Board for the removal of Secretary Shee.

Michael Davitt has had to forego attending public meetings, owing to being a victim of asthma and kindred chest troubles since the recent damp weather.

The Nationalists expect to win back several seats now held by Unionists at the next general election. Organization and preparation for the contest is now going on all over the country.

In Ireland, which is so dependent upon the agricultural industry, a bad farming year means great dear. Although the harvest time has not yet come, the prospects look very dark, says a Belfast writer of recent date.

A woman named Mary Doyle, aged eighty years and residing on Irishtown road, was recently found in an unconscious condition. On being conveyed to the Dublin Mercer's Hospital life was found to be extant.

The annual exhibition of the County Galway Home Industries Society will open next Thursday, when there will be a large show at which numerous and valuable prizes will be given. The lace class recently opened embraces many handsome samples of the art.

A mysterious drowning case was recently reported, when the body of Mrs. Kate Lynskey, of Knocknacarra, was found floating outside the Galway pier. She had been missing from home for several days, but it was not expected that anything serious had happened to her.

A sad drowning accident occurred in Dundalk harbor recently. John Baxter, a native of Larne, County Antrim, while returning to a vessel on which he was employed as fireman, fell into the dock, and the body was afterward found in sixteen feet of water. It is thought he walked over the edge of the quay.

On Sunday at the Sisters of Mercy chapel at Abbeyfeale Rev. Father Casey, assisted by Rev. Father Fenton, in presence of the Sisters and a number of the public, performed the impressive ceremony of erecting and consecrating the beautifully designed stations of the cross recently presented to the Sisters by Mr. Nolan, of Lowell, Mass.

A largely attended and representative public meeting was held in Belfast, under the Presidency of Joseph Devlin, for the purpose of promoting the general election fund. All the branches of the United Irish League in Belfast were represented. The proceedings were most enthusiastic, and several stirring speeches were delivered. The meeting expressed implicit confidence in the United Irish League, and pledged itself to support its principles as far as possible.

A West Clare report states that a man of the farming class named John Egan, of Clohane, during the course of a quarrel in the village of Cree, was seriously stabbed in the face. He was speedily attended to by Dr. Healy and it is expected will recover. A man named James Haugh has been arrested. The dispute is attributed to a private feud. At the recent assizes a man named Egan was convicted of the manslaughter of a man in the same district this time twelve months.

At the last meeting of the Galway Rural District Council, J. O'Donoghue presiding, there was a lengthy communication read from Dr. Kirwan, medical officer of health for Oranmore, with regard to the recent outbreak of the fever in his district, which caused a complaint to be preferred against him. The explanation, when read, was considered satisfactory by all the members of the board, though contradictory to that furnished by Sir A. McCullagh's report. A sworn inquiry is to be held by the Local Government Board with regard to the matter.

A storm of unexampled severity burst over the Blessington district, almost utterly ruining the oats and potato crops. Hay making has been utterly suspended for more than a week and the people despair of getting their winter's firing. During the recent thunderstorm cattle were killed at Kilbride, and the floods were of such enormous dimensions as to sweep away the bridge over the Shankhill river, by which the camp is approached. The river was full of debris of every description, including a soldier's cap, tunic and belt. On Tuesday the country was still flooded and the pitiless downpour continued. The gloomiest anticipations prevail as to the safety of the potato crop.

On Saturday G. W. Warren, auctioneer of Gorey, put up for sale the interest of the late John Hall in three farms. The land was sold in lots, the first lot comprising Kilbegnet, containing about seventy acres, with dwelling house, held under a judicial tenancy at £60 a year. After some spirited competition Mrs. Maria Middleton, Tara Hall, was declared the purchaser at £800. Lot 2 consisted of farm and premises in Killown, containing about fifty acres Irish, with dwelling house, held as a yearly tenancy at £53 per year. Irish competition ensued, Mrs. Middleton buying at £820. Lot 3 was a small farm, containing six acres Irish (containing a coal yard), held in fee, but subject to an annuity to the Land Commission for forty-nine years. John Hall, Ballinacree, purchased at £145.

Denis McKenna, aged thirty-four, a

farmer from the Nenagh district, was driving through Patrickswell on his way home to Toomevara after visiting his sister, who lives near Charleville. He dismounted in the village to give the horse a drink, and while engaged doing so suddenly fell back on the pathway, and when lifted he was found to be in an unconscious state. Medical assistance was sent for, but when the dispensary medical officer arrived the patient was beyond hope of recovery. Mr. McKenna had been suffering from heart disease for years, and was cautioned about giving way to any excitement. While the horse was drinking from a basin the animal suddenly raised his head, and the fright caused by the movement caused the owner an attack of syncope, which proved fatal.

The intelligence of the death of John McGrath, which took place at his residence, Kilmainham, at the age of 82, has been received with regret not only by the people of all classes in this and the surrounding parishes, but by a wide circle of friends in various parts of Ireland. The deceased gentleman held for many years a leading position amongst the Irish cattle export trade, and in the course of his business visited the chief centers of that trade in this country. As the head of one of the best Catholic families in this district, he was deservedly esteemed by the whole community. Three of his children have given to the service of religion. Two of his daughters, one of whom survives, entered the Order of the Sisters of Mercy in Kells, and his son, the Rev. Hugh McGrath, is the respected curate of Skryne.

**SENSATION.**

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

classes. Every day we have evidence of the will to do among our people desiring closer affiliation with England and displaying an inordinate love for foreign titles. We watch with concern the increase of English syndicates and consequent spread of the area of English influence. We deem the settlement of the Venezuelan question to be almost treasonable in relation to the Monroe doctrine. We point to the sixth clause of the draft submitted of the Hay-Pauncefort treaty and ask fair-minded citizens if the agreement included therein does not mean a treaty and understanding with the British Government on other matters. We point to the expiring flames of liberty on South African slopes and ask why we were silent to the appeal of those gallant farmers. The Afrikaner fought for freedom, for home and family as we did in '76. He converted the desert into a pasture, but England decided he and his republic must become vassals to the empire. Across the ocean came the cry to America for help and assistance, but Columbia turned her face away. Sad the hour for human liberty when the United States of America must refuse to harken to the appeal of sister republics. If the men of the Transvaal fought for riches, for power, for increase of territory, we may have had an excuse, but their fight was for liberty. The Hibernian remembers the dear Isle across the sea, the land of his fathers. In the refusal to help the Boer he sees hopes for Erin quenched, but his grief is not for his loss, but for the loss inflicted on struggling humanity. Where will the liberty-lovers, the eunuchs of tyranny, the soldiers of progress turn for assistance, sympathy and shelter? Alas, where? We came in our thousands to this great land because we knew it would be the refuge of the oppressed and the home of the free. We stood at the foot of Columbia's throne and cried—

"No treason we bring from Erin,  
Nor bring we shame or guilt,  
The sword we hold may be broken,  
But we have not dropped the hilt.  
The wreath we bear to Columbia  
Is twisted of thorns, not bays,  
The song we sing are saddened  
With the thoughts of desolate days.  
But the hearts we bring for freedom  
Are washed in the surge of tears,  
And we claim the right by a people's  
fight,  
Outliving a thousand years."

Columbia received us with outstretched arms. We entered into her life and today we speak as American citizens anxious for the perpetuity of American institutions and proud of the part we played in the history of this nation. We say to our fellow citizens, no matter what sun themselves or their fathers have been born under, no matter whether these progenitors came over in the Mayflower or in the ocean gryphon of the present day, that English domination means American ruin.

The only hope of the British empire is to ally herself with America. England has betrayed every power in Europe. She has lied to, stolen from and broke faith with them all. She has done the same with America, but she hopes that the upper ten, the military, the imperialists, will help her to throw sand into the eyes of the common people and link the destinies of the republic with those of that synonym for broken treaty and outraged peoples, the English Government. God forbid! I will not detain you, you know your duty. If from lands afar off, you know the evils which oppressed you there. Do not permit your indolence to infect your experience on your children. To you, children of the Gael, I have but to say, better sacrifice all hopes for the future than permit our loved flag, Old Glory, to be intertwined in union with England and that robber among Governments will be brought to the bar of nations and dismembered by those competent to mete out justice under the Southern cross, a continental republic will smile in sisterhood on Columbia. On Africa's mighty plains another Government of the people will hold sway. From the north may come in loving annexation the great provinces of the Dominion and perhaps on Erin's hills may be heard the glad shout:

"Look aloft, look aloft, lo! the clouds  
Are drifting by,  
There's a light in the gloom, there's a  
gleam in the sky;  
Tis the sunburst resplendent far flashing  
On high.  
Erin's dark night is waning, her day  
dawn is nigh."

## DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION.

The meeting held last Saturday afternoon to elect a Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee selected Sheriff Bell for Chairman. The list of committeemen presented was accepted, but the number will be augmented at a meeting to be held this afternoon, when the names will be made public.

## WHO WILL WIN.

**VOTES POURING IN FOR CONDUCTORS IN THE LANTERN CONTEST.**

**WILL CLOSE WEDNESDAY EVENING AT MACKIN CLUB'S LAWN FETE.**

**STANDING OF BALLOTTING WHEN POLLS CLOSED THURSDAY EVENING.**

**THE FINISH WILL BE NECK AND NECK**

**GROWTH OF UNIONISM.**

The accessions to the ranks of organized labor are so great that it is anticipated that if the present rate is maintained until the end of the year there will be on January 1, 1901, 1,600,000 union men in this country. Of this number the greater part will be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The Knights of Labor are numerous, but far below the Federation. Then there are the railroad organizations, that have a large following. There are four independent national bodies that do not affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, while two railway organizations, the Order of Railway Telegraphers and the Order of Railroad Trainmen, are affiliated with the Federation and their membership is included in the report of the same. The figures given out for the four independent organizations are as follows: Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 34,000; Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, 26,000; Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, 27,000; Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, 25,000; total, 112,000.

**SISTERS OF MERCY.**

The usual meeting to make arrangements for the approaching fair and bazaar for the Sisters of Mercy on Second street will take place at St. Francis Hall next Monday night. The different committees will make their reports, and the meeting should be largely attended. The good sisters are receiving many gratifying assurances of encouragement and assistance. Great interest is taken in the raffle for the horse and carriage, for which large numbers of tickets have been sold.

**PRETTY WEDDING.**

Another pretty summer wedding was that celebrated at St. Aloysius' church Tuesday morning, when Rev. Father O'Grady performed the ceremony uniting Will Otto and Margaret Kennedy. Both are well known and popular in East End social circles. They have a multitude of friends who wish them a life of unalloyed bliss.

**CARL SCHURZ MAY COME.**

The Democrats of this city are hopeful of securing Carl Schurz to visit this city about the time he makes his appearance in Indianapolis. The great German orator and writer has promised to make several speeches for Bryan in Indiana, and the Germans of Louisville are anxious to hear him here.

**DELIGHTFUL SOCIAL.**

A delightful social was given by Mrs. John Weiss in honor of her daughter, Miss Eleonora, Friday night at her home, 1604 West Madison street. All who attended enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent. Dancing was indulged in till midnight, when the guests were seated to a bounteous supper.

**TROLLEY PARTY.**

The Y. M. C. Club, a popular social organization of the West End, gave a delightful trolley party to their friends Monday evening, Miss Annie Tierney being the guest of honor. They were also entertained at the residence of Miss Katherine Giltnane, 1962 Portland avenue.

**DELEGATES RETURN.**

Messrs. Pat Tracy, Jack Murphy and John Miller, Jeffersonville delegates to the State convention of the Catholic Knights of America, returned yesterday from Jasper, where the meeting was held, well pleased with the work done.

**PRIZE FIGHT.**

"Shang" Pareto, the local Dago fighter, is training industriously for his coming battle with Oscar Gardner. The contest will be for twenty rounds, and the friends of the local boys are confident he will stay the limit.

**GONE TO NEW YORK.**

Misses Kate A. Dalton, 425 East Chestnut street, and Salie Bryon, two charming and attractive society leaders, have gone to New York, where they will remain for two weeks, combining business with pleasure.

**WILL CLOSE LABOR DAY.**

William Lynch, the dry goods merchant at Brook and Market streets, will close his place of business Monday afternoon in honor of Labor day and the Y. M. C. reunion.

Louis Helburn announces that his millinery store, on Market street, near Fourth, will also close for a half day.

**NOTED CONVENT.**

Pretty Miss Agnes Hayes will leave the middle of this month with her mother, Mrs. John A. Hayes, for Washington City, where she will again be a pupil at the celebrated convent of the Visitation in Georgetown, which is one of Washington's landmarks. This convent has numbered among its pupils some of the best known women in the country, among them Harriet Lane Johnson, the niece of President Buchanan, who presided at the White House during his administration; the daughters of Senator Ewing, of Ohio, one of whom married Gen. W. T. Sherman; Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas, Mrs. Joseph B. Johnston, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Frederick Grant and Mrs. Russell Harrison.

**TURNPIKE AFFAIRS.**

The required amount having been raised and turned over to Judge Gregory, an election will now be held on the turnpike question, which has been widely discussed for some years.

**ALL SORTS.**

When a man has a day to himself he can't remember any of the things he longed to do when he was a boy.

Customer—Have you felt slippers, young man? New Clerk—Yes, ma'am; but I haven't for a long time now.

"Maud says she is madly in love with her new wheel." "Huh! Another case where man is displaced by machinery."

"I hear your husband is very sick, Aunt Dinah." "Yes'm." "Nothing serious, I hope. His condition is not critical." "Critical! I should say he wuz. He ain't satisfied with nuffin'."

**HARDIN SPRINGS.**

Kentucky's most beautiful and delightful

health resort, situated among the picturesque hills of Hardin county, on the banks of Rough river. The hotel is cool, comfortable and commodious, and equipped with all modern conveniences. The waters of Hardin Springs are famous for their health giving qualities, being especially beneficial in all diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys. The waters of Rough river are alive with the finest fish, while the forests abound with game in great variety.

Address all communications to A. G. Moore, Manager Hardin Springs Hotel, Hardin County, Ky.

## GROWTH OF UNIONISM.

The accessions to the ranks of organized labor are so great that it is anticipated that if the present rate is maintained until the end of the year there will be on January 1, 1901, 1,600,000 union men in this country. Of this number the greater part will be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The Knights of Labor are numerous, but far below the Federation. Then there are the railroad organizations, that have a large following. There are four independent national bodies that do not affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, while two railway organizations, the Order of Railway Telegraphers and the Order of Railroad Trainmen, are affiliated with the Federation and their membership is included in the report of the same. The figures given out for the four independent organizations are as follows: Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 34,000; Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, 26,000; Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, 27,000; Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, 25,000; total, 112,000.

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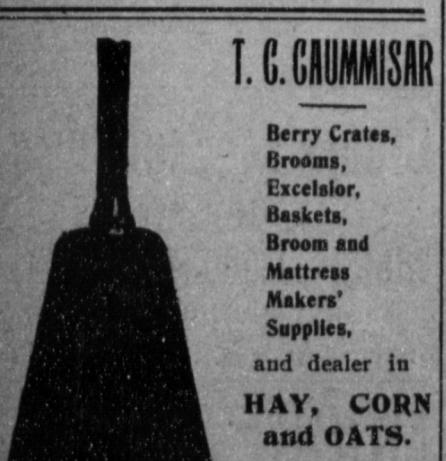
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**10c**

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**14c**

For wide Unbleached Sheeting.

**12<sup>1</sup>2c**

For best quality Bleached Pillow Tubing for cases and bolsters.

**33c**

For Ready-made Unbleached Sheets, neatly hemmed ends.

**Our Linen Sale Continued.**

For the benefit of those who were afraid to come out during the excessive heat of last week, we will continue this memorable sale and make things lively by offering some special inducements in Towels, Linen Sheets, Napkins, Table Linens, Lunch Cloths, Tray Cloths, etc. Our big stock is cleaned up nicely, and we have about one-fourth of it left to be sold before the arrival of the Fall goods.

**34c**

For Silver Bleached German Table Linen Damask; good, strong quality.

**64c**

For fine White Satin Damask Table Linen, 2 yards wide, in beautiful designs.

**84c**

For extra quality fine White Satin Damask Table Linen, 2 yards wide; worth \$1 yard.

**50**

For Linen Huck Towels, with neatly trimmed ends.

**90**

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For White Linen Sheeting, 2 1-2 yards wide; a most excellent quality.

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For a pair of extra quality hem-stitched Linen Pillow Cases splendid value.

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For White India Linon or Percale Shirt Waists; our 75c styles.

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For White India Linon or Colored Percale Shirt Waists; the kind we sold for \$1.00 and \$1.25.

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MARKET STREET,  
ABOVE PRESTON.**J. BACON & SONS**MARKET STREET,  
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Sunday.Horseshoers' Union Demands a  
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**FLORAL PARADE.**Will Be a Pageant of Dazzling  
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How Brown Leghorns Lay—Twelve  
hens and pullets laid 1,233 eggs in 1899:

Jan., 12; Feb., 20; March, 187; April,

133; May, 142; June, 118; July, 137; Aug.,

151; Sept., 152; Oct., 83; Nov., 83; Dec.,

15.

## CHILDREN AND FEMALE LABOR.

It is to the interest of all of us that the weak should be protected against the strong, and hence it is right to enact factory laws to regulate the hours of labor for women and children, and these read without law in shortening the hours of labor for men. Children are the growing generation of men and women, and their labor should be of a kind that will not stunt their growth.

True, women may be adults; and why should we class them with children? Because it is to the interest of all of us that female labor should be limited so as not to injure the motherhood and family life

shows faintly through the threads.

When worked on cheese or buttercloth shamrocks are suitable for a tablecloth, repeating the design in straight rows till the whole surface is covered. This is just now the fashion, tablecloths being worked all over, not merely with a border and corners, as formerly the case. The alternate squares can be left blank or a four-leafed shamrock could be worked in the center of each alternate square. The design must be enclosed in a stem-stitched line of green.

Persian embroideries come to the front more and more and are particularly lovely upon the soft woolens. It is said that this trimming will be a great feature of winter modes and appear conspicuously in the tailor gowns which are to depart more than ever from the severity of the old-time tailor gown.

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# THE KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN

Has celebrated its anniversary, entering upon its Fifth Volume. The promises made to its readers and friends in the first issue have been faithfully observed, and its circulation has enjoyed a steady growth. This should be increased in the future until it is read in the home of every Irish-American in Kentucky and adjoining States. The Kentucky Irish American for the coming year will make features of

Irish News,  
Church News,  
Society News,  
Home News,  
Labor News,  
Sporting News.

It is a First-Class Weekly Journal which is printed and mailed on Fridays, so that its city readers may take advantage of the announcements it contains and be directed where to make their Saturday purchases. This will result in great benefit to our advertisers, who should remember the fact that it has the Official Indorsement of the

## CENTRAL LABOR UNION

And the Representatives of the Trades Unions of Louisville.

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IS ONLY **\$1** PER YEAR,

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SUBSCRIBE NOW.

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KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN

326 WEST GREEN STREET.

## IRISH LEAGUE.

William O'Brien's Address at Successful Meeting at Delvin.

An Eventful Crisis in the History of Their Own Country.

Those Who Oppose National Unity Must Step Down and Out.

FOR BUYING OUT THE LANDLORDS.

A largely attended and successful meeting was held at Delvin, County Meath, on Sunday, August 5, under the auspices of the United Irish League. Mark Murray, Chairman of the Delvin Board of Guardians, occupied the chair, and the attendance included William O'Brien, John Haydon, William O'Malley and Joseph Tully, members of Parliament.

Resolutions were adopted expressing adhesion to the programme of the United Irish League and refusal to recognize as a Nationalist any one who hesitated to adopt that programme in its entirety; demanding legislative independence for Ireland, the restitution of the enormous sums unjustly wrung from the country during the last half century; the abolition of the plural ownership of land; establishment of a Catholic university, and bespeaking an immediate response to the appeal made on behalf of the general election fund.

William O'Brien, who was loudly cheered, said they had met together at an eventful crisis in the history of their country. They were, he might almost say, within a couple of weeks of the general election, and upon the results of that general election it would be impossible to exaggerate how much would depend for the happiness and welfare of the Irish people. A short time ago T. W. Russell made a statement which was so important that he (Mr. O'Brien) was amazed that it did not attract more attention in the country. He declared that even the Tory Government intended in the next Parliament to introduce a bill for buying out the landlords of Ireland, and he declared further—and he was not so much in love with this declaration—that it would be satisfactory to the landlords.

Now, although Russell was not a member of the Cabinet, he was a very important man in relation to the Irish policy of the Government, and they might assume that he spoke by the book. What did it mean? It meant that the abolition of landlordism was certain, and that it was near at hand. It means that the Tory Government themselves recognized that all their tinkering land acts were a failure, that landlordism would have to go, and that the one way of ever producing any permanent peace or happiness in Ireland was that the people should own and be the masters of the land of Ireland.

That was glorious news—but Russell also made a statement which made it perfectly possible that unless the farmers of Ireland looked sharp the Government might introduce such a bill for buying out the landlords that it would be as bad and as expensive a job for the tenantry of Ireland as it was for the unfortunate purchasers of the glebe lands under the church disestablishment act. Russell told them that the bill would be satisfactory to the landlords, but would it be equally satisfactory to the tenants. The answer to that question would depend on the strength of the people's combination under the United League. It would depend upon the spirit and discipline of the men that they would send into Parliament at the next general election. If the people of Ireland were disorganized, if there was no life in them, if there was no fight in them, if they sent to the next Parliament men who would not have their hearts in their work, men who would break away from their comrades, and do what they wished according to their own whims and temperament—if the tenant farmers were such fools as that, they would go to the wall, and the Government would introduce a bill that would be a curse instead of a blessing to the country. The whole game of the Government for the last two years had been to shoal money into the pockets of the Irish landlords by way of compensation for such wretched reductions of rent as had been wrung out of them in the land courts. The landlords pocketed at least £500,000 a year under the local government act, and the only thing the Government did for Ireland this session was to steal another million of Irish money and hand it over to the landlords. The English treasury had been convicted on the admission of their own officials of plundering Ireland of three millions a year in unjust taxation, and instead of disgoring any of the money the English treasury actually laid hold of another million of purely Irish money, and handed it over to the landlords of Ireland. A handful of Irish members did make a fight against the robbery, but they were a mere handful, helpless and divided, and they were borne down, and that robbery of Ireland was carried out just effectually as if it had been bumblebees or bumblebees that they had sent over to represent them at Westminster. There were actually Irish members who went over to London specially to vote for an electric lighting bill that would have handed over to their friends a hundred thousand pounds at the expense of the citizens of Dublin; and when they failed to carry their bill those men actually would not wait another night to vote against stealing a million of the church surplus fund and handing it over to the landlords. Once convince John Bull that the people here in Ireland had an organization which was able to hold its own, and he would not hesitate to throw in

their teeth even a compulsory sales bill. Once show such a spirit as that and he promised them that when the Government introduced the bill that Russell hinted as they would take mighty good care to make it as satisfactory to the tenants as it would be to the landlords; and this next Parliament would give to Ireland the immeasurable blessing of the extinction of landlordism upon terms that would make their people masters and owners of the soil of Ireland—aye, and that would make the farmers and laborers and the whole people of Ireland bless the day when landlordism disappeared from the face of this earth. All that would depend upon their having an Irish party of the right kind.

They would have to ask themselves in every constituency in the country whether the man, whoever he might be, who represented them at the present moment was the right kind of man to fight the battle of Ireland. Mr. Tuite was personally an inoffensive man, but he thought he would give no trouble in the future. At all events, he asked them here and in every other constituency in the country, without the slightest reference to sectional questions, to send men to represent them whom they knew to be earnest and honest Nationalists. Given such a party as that again under the Chairmanship of John Redmond, and he told them they would again have a Parliamentary force that, no matter what might be the condition of English parties, would be in a position to win every thing the farmers and the laborers and the people of Ireland had set their hearts on. Under their constitution this League would never permit any man to be persecuted, any member of Parliament to be persecuted, because of his action in the past, or because he belonged to this or that section. There was a full and complete amnesty declared for every man up to the date of the national convention. Any man who accepted the doctrines of the convention, if he was acceptable in other ways to the people themselves, must never be questioned in the smallest degree as to whether he was a Parnellite or an anti-Parnellite, because, as Redmond declared in his great speech in Cork, the battle of Parnellism and anti-Parnellism was over and gone, thank God, forever. The question of a man's action in the past was one thing, but the question of his action in the present and what it was likely to be in the future was another question. And he did say that any man who, notwithstanding every offer and conciliation, continued to attack and calumniate the national government and joined Dublin Castle in assaulting the only national organization of the people, and who endeavored to keep alive dissension on the very eve of the general election, that would decide the fate of Ireland—he did say to them fearlessly that any such man, no matter who he might be, or no matter what his service in the past, must step down and out, unless they were to have the same miserable spectacle in the next Parliament of a divided and disorganized party which had been the curse of their country for the last ten years. There was only a short time to respond to the appeal which the Bishop of Raphoe and Redmond had made to the country. They were all agreed that the money would be wanted within the next couple of months. It was perfectly certain that unless the country was prepared to supply it there would be an end of all things, an end of the Irish cause in their generation; but for his part he never had one shadow of doubt that the people would supply that money with a heart and a half. The one thing that the country wanted, that the people required, was to have a local organization in their own neighborhood that would enable them to contribute their sixpences and their shillings in their own branches, and these were the men, and not the rich men, who had always made a success of every national movement. As to the administration of the fund, he need not tell them that no arrangements they could make would satisfy everybody, not if an archangel came down from heaven to propose them, but he was perfectly satisfied that the name of O'Donnell and the name of John Redmond would satisfy every Irish Nationalist who wanted to be satisfied. If the results were satisfactory to the people they need not bother their heads any longer about who remained dissatisfied or who remained outside. He said to them that no man ever made a cheaper investment of his money, because by their contributions they could be buying a great land act that would make them a monument should be erected to Ross in Westminster Abbey, the burial place of men to whom England desires to pay extraordinary honor, and the title "Ross of Brandenburgh" was decreed to the General and his heirs forever.

### BURNED THE CAPITOL.

Wanton and Barbarous Act  
Act Perpetrated by the  
English.

The speech of President Keating two weeks ago makes opportunity the publication of some of the early history of the United States and the feelings of England for this country in her young days, which should arrest the attention of the present generation.

History, since the introduction of Christianity, records no more barbarous act than that perpetrated by an English General, who burned the Capitol of the United States and other public and private dwellings in the beautiful city where the affairs of this great Republic have been governed for a century. The act was a most wanton and barbarous one, entirely unjustified and unwarranted even by the rules or requirements of war.

It was an act for which no parallel can be found, only in the dark ages of North European barbarism, nearly 2,000 years ago, before the civilizing influences of Christianity and reached the hearts of men; it was an act reproached and con-

demned by the whole world outside of England.

The struggle known as the war of 1812 was substantially a continuation of the fight for American independence. When the last British soldier quitted America in 1783; the freedom of the new nation was an accomplished fact, but it was not yet in the full sense an independent nation. Ben Franklin, when a fellow-countryman remarked to him that the war for independence was successfully closed, replied: "Say, rather, that the war of the revolution. The war for independence is yet to be fought." Franklin knew that though England was driven from America she had not given up hope forever of re-establishing her power there. It was with grudging and heartburning that George III. and the Parliament of England recognized the fact that they had been beaten.

On August 16, 1814, twenty-one English vessels arrived in Chesapeake Bay and joined Cockburn's squadron. One division was sent up the Potomac for the purpose of opening the way to the city of Washington; the main body ascended the Patuxent. After a victory from a small body of Americans at Brandenburg on the afternoon of the 24th the English set out for Washington.

At 8 o'clock in the evening Cockburn entered Washington, which then contained about 900 buildings. "He came," says Lossing, "to destroy the public property there." As they advanced a solitary musket ball (the citizens of the city having fled at the approach of the fire fiends), was fired from behind a house, which killed the horse of Gen. Ross. The house was immediately assaulted and the work of vandalism commenced in earnest. The same fate awaited the materials in the office of the National Intelligencer, the Government organ, whose strictures on the brutality of Cockburn had filled that marauder with anger. Cockburn caused all the type and other printing materials to be thrown into the street, the printing presses to be destroyed, and the library, containing many rare works, to be burned. Cockburn assisted in this work with his own hands.

The invaders followed the lead of their admiral and rushed toward the Capitol. This imposing pile, standing upon the brow of a hill overlooking the city in every direction, was even at that early period of its construction a building of unusual magnificence. Discharging their firearms at the windows, the reckless soldiers burst in the doors, and with a shout of triumph carried their leader to the Speaker's chair, from which, with mock gravity, he put the question: "Shall this harbor the Yankee democracy be burned?"

A yell of affirmation rang through the hall, and without further preliminaries papers and other combustibles were piled under the desks and set on fire. In a few minutes this noble edifice, that had been in course of construction more than twenty years, and containing the library of Congress and vast quantities of official documents of great historical value, was enveloped in a seething mass of flames that shot up into the sky in unmistakable proclamation of the awful fate that had come upon the capital of the nation.

Meanwhile the torch had been applied to other public buildings, besides many business establishments and private residences, including one formerly owned by George Washington. Fearing that the invaders intended to cross the river, the fugitives on the opposite side set fire to that end of the Long Bridge, and the British, mistaking these frightened refugees for a body of American soldiers, fired the other end, and thus, as the result of mutual fear, this mile of bridge-way was in a very short space of time consumed.

Overawed at the terrible devastation wrought by their hands and the forces of nature, the British stole silently forth from the city on the night of August 25 and beat a hasty retreat to their ships. Slowly and mournfully the hopeless inhabitants returned to their desolate homes. The value of the entire amount of property destroyed at Washington was estimated at over \$2,000,000.

The Government and Parliament of England warmly approved of Cockburn's act. When the news reached England guns were fired from the Tower of London in joyful celebration of the barbarity. Parliament unanimously voted thanks to Cockburn and Ross. Parliament also decreed that at his death a monument should be erected to Ross in Westminster Abbey, the burial place of men to whom England desires to pay extraordinary honor, and the title "Ross of Brandenburgh" was decreed to the General and his heirs forever.

"The London Times," says Lossing, "then, as now, the exponent of the principles of the ruling classes in England, and the bitter foe of the American people, gloried over the destruction of the public buildings and the expulsion of the President and Cabinet from the capital, and indulged in exulting prophecies of the speedy disappearance of the great republic in the west. 'That ill organized association (the American Union)," said the Association (the American Union), "is on the eve of dissolution, and the world is speedily to be delivered of the mischievous example of the existence of a government founded on democratic rebellion.'

Leaves Louisville 9:40 p. m. daily and is a Solid Vestibuled Gas-Lighted Train carrying Pullman Sleepers, Cafe Dining Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, Arriving Memphis 8:40 a. m. and New Orleans 7:35 p. m. Louisville-Memphis Sleeper open for occupancy at 8:30 p. m.

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Where Do You Stop

When In Louisville?

AT THE

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

The Cleanest and Neatest kept Hotel in the city. Centrally located and accessible by all car lines. Good table and first-class service, and only

TWO DOLLARS PER DAY.

PIKE CAMPBELL, Manager.

This hotel was headquarters for International Typographical Union, National Journeymen Horseshoers and Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees.

NOT THE CHEAPEST BUT THE BEST.

United Laundry Co.

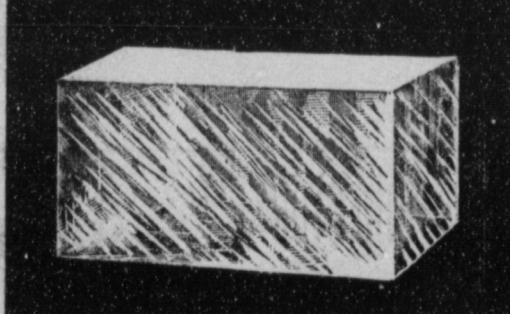
PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND WORKS,  
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GEORGE P. DEUSER, - - - Secretary.

Hand Work a Specialty.

SIMON ICE, PATENTED.



Pure, Clear, Homogenous Blocks of Ice, Free from Odor or Ammonia Taste.

JOHN F. ZMUT,

DEALER IN

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Music Boxes, Gold-Headed Canes, Umbrellas.

Repairing Promptly Done. All Work Warranted.

334 EAST MARKET ST., BET. FLOYD AND PRESTON

B. J. CAMPBELL. J. B. CAMPBELL. B. J. CAMPBELL, JR.

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IF YOU HAD USED

Diamond Wall Plaster

(Ready Mixed Plastering Material).

It Would Not Have Happened.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE

Campbell's Cement Plaster,

A Plastering Material Without Sand.

Kentucky Wall Plaster Company

(INCORPORATED.)

LOUISVILLE, KY.

REMOVAL!  
Chas. A. RogersHAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF  
CATHOLIC SCHOOL and MISCELLANEOUS  
BOOKS and RELIGIOUS ARTICLES to  
434 W. JEFFERSON ST.

HERRMANN BROS.

DISTILLERS OF

Fine Kentucky Whiskies.

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284 SIXTH STREET, Eight-year-old PEARL OF NELSON bottled in bond a specialty.

FINE WINES.

CHAMPAGNES.

AL. KOLB,

345 WEST GREEN STREET.

LIQUORS.

CIGARS.

"LABOR OMNIA VINCIT."

ELEVENTH ANNUAL

## Labor Day Parade and Picnic

AT

PHOENIX HILL PARK,

Monday, September 3, 1900.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

ADMISSION 10 CENTS AFTER 6 P. M.

LADIES AND CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS FREE.

EVERYBODY INVITED

## HENRY C. LAUER.

Fine Wines

and Liquors,

For Family Use.

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Livery and

Boarding Stable.

Telephone 1140.

428-432 East  
Jefferson Street.OPPOSITE TURNER HALL,  
LOUISVILLE, - - - KY.

## HORSE SHOW.

Gen. Nelson Miles Will Act  
as One of the Several  
Judges.The citizens of Louisville will this fall  
have the opportunity of seeing Gen. Nelson  
Miles, the head of the American  
army, who has accepted the invitation of  
Gen. John B. Castleman to act as one of the  
judges at the horse show, which  
takes place here next month.Gen. Miles in a letter to Gen. Castleman  
returned thanks for the compliment  
paid him and said he would do all in his  
power to further the interests of the  
exhibition. This will be the first horse  
show given in Louisville, but the indications  
are that it will equal in every way  
those given in New York. The interest  
taken outside the city in the enterprise  
will alone insure its success.

## CHARACTER.

A growing tree is not thinking of the  
shadow it will cast. It is growing to  
bear its fruit or furnish the timber of its  
being. The shadow grows in conse-  
quence. And it is so with an honest,  
good life. The inspiration of it is not  
the desire of others' applause, of the  
growth of personal influence, but the  
wish to do the duty of the day because it  
is duty. It is not by mere brains that  
good, enduring influence is secured.  
Character which inspires confidence, with  
respect, and by the very laws of life tells  
others—this is the force which a good  
man directs. But self-conceit, personal  
vanity and over-confidence in oneself are  
not consistent with this character. Let  
there be unaffected modesty behind obvious  
power and respect is won, and re-  
spect implies influence of the best kind.

## HUGH O'CONNOR HERE.

Hugh O'Connor, the Republican can-  
didate for Congress in the Third Indiana  
district, was here Wednesday. He was  
on his way home from Chicago, where he  
had been consulting leading members of the  
Republican Campaign Committee. His  
friends claim he will make a race  
similar to that of the lamented Michael  
Kerr, who was elected Speaker of the  
House of Representatives while in Congress  
from that district.

## JOHN LEVERONE'S CAFE.

John Leverone, than whom there is no  
better known or more public spirited  
caterer to the thirsty in Louisville, will  
today open his new and handsome cafe  
on Market street, just below Fifth, with  
a reception to his multitude of friends  
and former patrons. For years he was in  
business on Green street, near Fourth,  
where he won the good will and patronage  
of many Irish-Americans. His place  
will soon take the lead in that vicinity.

## HUSTLING FOR MEMBERS.

Gus Kane, since his election as a Su-  
preme officer in the Benevolent Order of  
Mizpah, has been procuring new mem-  
bers every day. He is a hustler sure  
enough, and the order could not secure a  
better organizer.

## FATHER BAX HOME AGAIN.

Rev. Father Bax, pastor of St. John's  
church, returned this week from his Eu-  
ropean trip, enjoying splendid health."Knaves," said the autocrat, "how  
cannest thou to be a fool?" "Sir," re-  
sponded the jester, "I began life among  
the wise men."

## NOVEMBER ELECTION

James P. Gregory

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR

## CONGRESS,

Fifth District, comprising the City of Louisville and Jefferson County.

ROBERT TYLER,

W. A. HAAS,

President.

Manager.



We Cater To the Best Trade

## Neat Linen Finish

AND

No Rough Edges on  
Collars and Cuffs.DUNIGAN'S  
GROCERY and SALOON

N. W. Corner Seventh and St. Catherine Streets.

FINE STOCK OF

## WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Sixteen-year-old Whisky for family and medicinal use. Special  
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CHAS. M. WISEMAN &amp; SON,

Successors to Adam Vogt Co. Established 1884.

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FRED BRINKE  
FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS,  
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

## BANNON'S

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## Sewer Pipe Works

Manufacturers of Vitrified Salt Glazed  
Sewer Pipe, Farm Drain Tile, Fire Brick  
& Fire Clay Goods of Every Description.

Office—431 W. Jefferson St.

Works—Thirteenth and Lexington Sts.,

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DISTILLERS AND WHOLESALE  
LIQUOR DEALERS,

No. 131 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

Old Creedmoor Whisky.